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During the week there were 24 deaths from the following causes: Abortion, 1; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 2; beriberi, 3; diarrhea, 1; dropsy, 1; fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; yellow fever, 1; heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 1; phthisis, 3; paralysis, 1; rheumatism, 1; smallpox, 1; ulcers, 1; unknown, 1; "died of the throat," 1; "pain in the side," 1.

The case of yellow fever was not isolated, although there is a large mosquito-proof ward at the hospital for that purpose. The case of smallpox was not properly cared for, and no precautions were taken to prevent its spread by vaccinating those that had been exposed.

*Law for establishment of national home for lepers.*

The following is received from Assistant Surgeon Pierce, under date of June 22, 1904:

I forward herewith a translation of the law passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama, and approved by the President, by which is established a national home for lepers.

When the work will commence upon this enterprise is not stated, but it is contemplated beginning at an early date.

[Inclosure.]

*LAW NO. 63, June 4, 1904, by which is established a national lazaretto.*

The national convention of Panama, considering that the most efficacious means now known to prevent the propagation of leprosy is the isolation of those affected with this disease, and that due to the lack of isolation leprosy has spread more and more among us, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The national board of health shall designate a place in which to establish a lazaretto, capable of isolating all the lepers in the Republic, with land adjoining for cultivation and the raising of domestic animals.

The director of public works shall submit to the national board of health a detailed plan of this lazaretto, divided into two sections, one for men and one for women, distant and separated one from the other. The plan shall be approved by the national board of health before any work is commenced upon its construction.

ART. 2. All persons suffering from leprosy, and known as such by the medical officer of the province in which they reside, and by one or two other doctors, shall be sent by the governor of the province without loss of time and at the expense of the public treasury, to the national lazaretto. In each case that occurs the governor of the province shall send to the administrator of the lazaretto, with the certificate required for his admittance, an authenticated copy of the medical certificate.

ART. 3. All governors of provinces that shall have knowledge, either by information of one of the agents or by the statement of any individual, that there is a person in his territory that is suspected of having leprosy, shall cause this person to be examined by the medical officer of the province, and by one or two other doctors, and if this examination determines that the patient is a leper, the governor shall order the isolation of the leper in the national lazaretto.

All employees of the administration of any province shall be under obligations to report at once to the governor any case that is suspected that comes to their knowledge.

ART. 4. There shall be kept at the national lazaretto a book in which the statistics of those lepers that enter shall be kept. This record shall show the date that the patient entered, the authority that sent him, the age, the sex, the occupation—any occurrences of interest. This data shall be sent at the end of each semester (six months) to the board of directors of the lazaretto and to the national board of health.

ART. 5. The personnel of the lazaretto shall be as follows: A physician, who shall be required to visit the patients at least four times each month; an undergraduate who shall assist the physician and who must live at the lazaretto; an administrator who shall also be obliged to live at the establishment; a chaplain, if the number of the cases requires it, and all other employees necessary for the proper administration of the institution.

ART. 6. All those lepers that are isolated are absolutely prohibited from going out of the lazaretto, and the administrator is authorized to dictate such measures as will secure the compliance with this regulation.

In case a leper does escape the administrator shall notify at once the governor of the province where the lazaretto is established, giving the number of those deserting and other details necessary for their identification, to the end that they may be captured and returned to the institution.

ART. 7. No person shall visit the lazaretto, except with the written permission of the governor of the province where the lazaretto is located, and only at such times as the board of directors shall designate.

ART. 8. The board of directors of the lazaretto shall be composed of the following members: The governor of the Province of Panama, the physician of the establishment, and three other persons to be appointed by the President.

This board shall have the direction of the lazaretto, and shall dictate the rules for the internal administration and all regulations necessary for the welfare and comfort of the lepers.

ART. 9. The administrator, the physician, and the chaplain shall be appointed by the President, and shall exercise the rights of the positions during good behavior. The other employees shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the administrator.

ART. 10. The sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of establishing the lazaretto—for the ground, the buildings, necessary agricultural tools, seeds, domestic animals, and a library. Twenty thousand dollars every two years will be appropriated to defray the expenses of maintenance, medical assistance, drugs, and salaries of the employees.

ART. 11. The institution established by this law is hereby declared a public necessity.

Given in Panama, May 20, 1904.

J. A. HENRIQUEZ,  
*President.*

JUAN BRIN,  
*Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
*Panama, Republic of Panama, June 4, 1904.*

Publish and enforce this law.

M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

MANUEL QUINTERO V.,  
*The Secretary of Public Works.*